

# SPORTS



Ramaz Shegelliya sets the first goal against Czechoslovakia.

## IMPORTANT WIN

The USSR football team has captured the lead in the European group 3 of the world championship qualifying tournament, defeating Czechoslovakia, the 1976 European winners and 1980 Olympic champions, 2-0, at Tbilisi's Dynamo stadium. The Soviet Union now has 11 points from six games.

While the first Soviet goal, a brilliant header from Shegelliya, provided much encouragement for a crowd of 80,000, the second goal, to all intents and purposes, sealed the fate of the game, for thereafter the USSR kept up the pressure.

Soviet chief coach Konstantin Beskov said after the game he was satisfied with his team's performance. All the players, he said, exerted themselves. To beat such a formidable side, he added, gives us optimism for the future.

The single out for special praise Sulakvoldze, Chivadze, Bessonov, and, of course, Shegelliya.

Czechoslovak chief coach Jozef Venglos said the USSR deserved to win, as they surpassed his side in all elements of the game. While he could still expect a happy outcome in the first half, Shegelliya's goal only a minute into the second half dashed all his hopes, he said.

The USSR will compete in the two remaining group games: home to Wales on November 18, and away to Czechoslovakia on November 29.

## WORLD CHAMPIONS SLIP UP

In Buenos Aires, the world football titlists Argentina went down, 1-2, in a friendly game

visiting Poland, which has qualified for the world championship finals.

## TENTH GAME RESULTS IN NIL TO BOTH GRANDMASTERS

Anatoly Karpov still leads, 4-1, in the Merano title match, after the tenth game

ended in a draw in the 32nd move. The next game is due on October 31.

## DRAUGHTS MATCH STARTED

A little match between defending world Polish draughts champion Anatoly Gantvarg, from Minsk, and world champion Horia Wiersma, of Holland, has been inaugurated in Rotterdam.

The 20-game contest will be held in ten towns, and a draw

will be enough for Gantvarg to retain the title. He will play White in the opening game scheduled for November 2, in Rotterdam.

The match has evoked much interest and will wind up on November 29.

## TRAP SHOOTING GOLD

Tamaz Imnashvili, 28, from Tbilisi, has captured the sheet title at the current world trap shooting championship, hitting 190 targets out of 200. Italian Selo Gerdini ran up to him with 165 points, and Frenchman Bruno Rosetti and Ellis Penot shared third place.

## JUNIOR BEATS ADULTS

Junior Oksen Mirzoyan (56 kg division) lifted 158 kg, a new world record for adults, and totted 277.5 kg, a new national adult record. The Armenian was competing in the international junior tournament in memory of Olympic champion Alexander Kutynov.

## TENNIS: SENSATIONS AND REGULARITIES

Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, has continued his excellent winning streak in autumn international events by defeating Brian Gottfried, of the USA, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2, in the final of an Austrian tournament included in the Grand Prix series. Earlier he won tournaments in Madrid, Barcelona and Basel.

With 21 successive wins under his belt, he leads the series ahead of two hot favourites, John McEnroe, of the USA, and Bjorn Borg of Sweden.

Balazs Taranyi, 27, of Hungary, has beaten American Eliot Telleser, 6-3, 1-6, 7-6, in the final of the Tokyo Open.

Marla Pinterova, 35, of Czechoslovakia, took the women's title by prevailing over Pam Casale, of the USA, in the final, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

American Vilas Gerulaitis, meeting host Peter McNamara in the final of a tournament in Melbourne, took exception to the judges' decision in the third decisive set and refused to continue on court, with victory being awarded to his opponent.

Sue Barker, of Britain, unexpectedly defeated strong favourite Tracy Austin, US Open winner, in the quarterfinals of a tournament in Brighton, and went on to beat Mima Jausovec, of Yugoslavia, in the final, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

## METALLIST WINS PROMOTION

Kharkiv Metallist have won a place in the national football top division by beating Povolzar Traktor, 2-0, and amassing 59 points.



Moscow Dynamo striker Anatoly Semyonov (30) scores a goal in this season, and he also scored against Leningrad Army Club. Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsky

## STANDINGS UNCHANGED

In the latest round of the national ice hockey championship, Spartak beat, Kristall in Saratov, 4-1. Moscow Dynamo licked Leningrad Army Club, 5-0. Torpedo defeated Riga Dynamo, 4-1, and Khimik went down to Sokol, 3-5, at home.

## 'RUDE PRAVO' CUP IN PROGRESS

Czechoslovakia defeated Finland, 5-2, in the return game in Prague for the "Rude Pravo" ice hockey prize. They won the first game, 7-1.

## TUNISIAN VOLLEYBALL SPRINGS INTO PROMINENCE

Tunisia has given a triumphal reception to its men's volleyball

squad who won the first ever Arab-African Solidarity Cup in Kuwait. This is a big success for the Tunisian team which faced formidable opposition from nine top African and Arab nations. The local press gives much credit for the achievement to Viktor Tyurin, of the USSR, who has been training the Tunisian team for two years now.

## GOLDEN BOOT TO BULGARIAN PLAYER

Georgy Slavkov, of Plovdiv (Plovdiv), has been awarded the Golden Boot, a prize initiated by the French magazine "France-Poolball" for the top scoring player in European national championships. Slavkov's winning total to 31 goals in the 1980-1981 season. The Silver and Bronze Boots went respectively to Tibor Nyilas (Ferencváros, Budapest), who amassed 30 goals, and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, of Munich Bayern (29).

British Ipswich Town, Dutch AZ 67, and Muevic Bayern were voted top European clubs of the season.

Photo by Gennady Dmitriyev

By air - from Moscow

## INFORMATION

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## Soviet Union celebrates Revolution

On November 7, this country celebrated the 64th anniversary of the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution. The centre of this nation-wide celebration was Moscow's Red Square.



Participants of the demonstration in Red Square.

Festive columns are moving to Red Square in Moscow.

where a military parade and a demonstration by Muscovites took place.

On the same day, the Soviet government gave a reception in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin.

The guests were addressed by Leonid Brezhnev, who said in part:

"We live and work in a complicated international situation. The dangerous plans and the adventurist policies of the aggressive forces of imperialism pose a threat to peace and security. In such a situation, the might of the Soviet state and its socialist allies and our steadfast and

consistent policy of peace and cooperation with all sober-thinking and peace-loving forces are emerging more and more clearly as one of the main guarantees of the continuation of universal peace. On this solemn day, we give our pledge that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything to fulfill peoples' hopes and will firmly and steadily maintain the cause of peace, justice and freedom."

In the evening, there was a display of fireworks and merry-making in the streets.

Military parades and demonstrations by their citizens took place in the capitals of the constituent republics and in other Soviet cities.

## Kola super-deep drilling record

The super-deep Kola well, beyond the Soviet Arctic Circle, is the first well in the world have been sunk to a depth of 11,000 m. Commenting on the scientific and practical value of this world record, David Guberman, leader of the Kola deep-drilling prospecting expedition, said that the data thus collected were vital not only for solving fundamental problems of the science of earth but would also be of assistance in opening up new mineral deposits. The experience accumulated in super-deep drilling, Guberman said, would help make the sinking of deep and super-deep wells more effective.

## CUBAN SAILORS SAVED

Soviet sailors have saved the crew of a burning Cuban ship. Thus read a radio message from the "Ingur" refrigeration vessel, received by the Latvian Shipping Company.

V. Baranikov, captain of the "Ingur", related as follows: We were in Cuba to pick up a cargo of citrus fruit. After lunch, our watch reported a fire on the "Imias", a Cuban steamer moored not far away. We immediately hurried to the rescue. Our sailors first saved the crew and then began to deal with the blaze itself which took eight hours to put out. The "Imias" was saved.

On behalf of his crew, the captain of the "Imias", expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet sailors.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

○ Mexico City. An exhibition of books for children and adolescents has opened at Mexico City's Exhibition Hall. More than 120 publishers, book distributors and companies from 25 countries are taking part.

○ Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi came to Italy for an official four-day visit. She will meet the head of the Italian government Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems will be discussed.

○ U San Yu has become the new president of Burma. U San Yu, who previously held the post of Secretary of the State Council, was elected the head of state at a session of the People's Assembly (parliament). Former president of Burma U Nu did not run for the presidency for health reasons.

## SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

Fraguo, US Secretary of State Haig's threatening statements against Cuba and the intentions of the American Administration to apply economic, political and military sanctions against that country create a serious danger of war breaking out and make of the peoples in the world step up their fight for peace and peaceful coexistence. Thus reads a statement released here by the World Federation of Trade Unions. The statement notes that America's hostile campaign is directed not only against Cuba but also against Nicaragua, Grenada and the national liberation movement in El Salvador.

## Japan's 'No' to nuclear weapons in Asia

Tokyo. Japan has notified the United States that it opposes plans to site tactical nuclear weapons in Asia. According to the Kyodo Tsushin news agency this was announced by Matsuda, adviser to a Foreign Ministry Department, when addressing a special security commission of the House of Representatives of the Japanese parliament. The statement was made in answer to a question from deputies expressing concern over the American Administration's military plans on the continent of Asia.

## NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION IN JEOPARDY

Managua. Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan Internal Affairs Minister told a meeting here that Nicaragua is facing aggression from the United States and its allies. He urged Nicaraguans to close

## ARAB STATES PROTEST AGAINST ISRAEL'S DECISION

New York. The General Committee of the UN General Assembly has recommended that the Israeli decision to build a canal linking the Dead and Moaterranean seas be included as an urgent issue on the agenda of the current 36th session of the UN General Assembly. This motion has been proposed by a large group of Arab states which are deeply concerned over the project for part of the canal is to cross territory illegally occupied by the Israelis.

In their letter to the UN Secretary-General, the Arab countries stress that plans to dig the canal provide clear evidence of the Israeli intention of affecting "irreversible economic, geographical, and demographic changes on the occupied lands. It is emphasized that such plans are at variance with Jordan's interests and with the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.



In the Hague, Holland, court proceedings are now in progress against soldiers who refused to guard stores containing nuclear weapons on the territory of the Netherlands. In the photo: Dutch soldiers' committee members picketing the building where the court martial is taking place.

## PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY

London. The Pan-African news agency (PANA) will start functioning next year, said agency director W. Diello. He stressed that 12 African countries have already signed an agreement to join the agency. Regional bureaux are to be set up in Kinshasa, Lusaka, Lagos, Kairouan and Tripoli, while the agency's headquarters are to be based in Dakar.

### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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### Round the Soviet Union

● THE FAMOUS BLACK SEA MULLET ARE NOW BEING CAUGHT AT THE EXPERIMENTAL PLANT SITUATED ON THE SHAROLAT LAGOON, NEAR ODESSA. This is the only place in the country, where an experiment in the artificial propagation of valuable fish is being carried out in favourable natural conditions. It is hoped thereby to replenish the stocks of mullet and to increase the catch. According to the estimates, local reservoirs should be able to produce annually more than 5,000 tonnes of mullet.

● A RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THERAPY, THE FIRST IN THE EAST OF THIS COUNTRY, HAS BEEN SET UP AS PART OF THE SIBERIAN BRANCH OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OF THE USSR. Research at the new institute will be concentrated on working out new methods of diagnostics, of treatment and of preventive medicine, with particular attention being paid to the climatic-geographic conditions existing in Siberia and the Far North. The health of the railway workers and the builders of BAM, and at the all and other energy workers in fast-developing regions, will be a particular concern with researchers at the institute.

● AN ORIGINAL OPEN-AIR MUSEUM IS BEING SET UP IN OSH, CENTRAL ASIA, A MOUNTAIN CITY THOUGHT BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS TO BE THE SAME AGE AS LEGENDARY TROY. A settlement more than 3,000 years old has been discovered in the centre of Osh, on a mountain slope. Old houses and out-buildings from mountain villages will be included among the museum exhibits, as will workshops of craftsmen weavers, potters, blacksmiths, etc. There will also be restaurants serving national dishes.

## MOSCOW HOUSE OF SCIENTISTS

The House of Teachers, Writers, Doctors, Artists — the list of such clubs in Moscow, frequented by people belonging to specific occupations and sharing the same interests goes on and on. In fact these widely popular clubs, far from being peculiar to Moscow, are to be found in all Soviet cities. They are also open to college students, workers, housewives, and schoolchildren, in fact to all having an interest in science, culture and art.

The Moscow House of Scientists, one of the most interesting of the clubs, is housed in an old mansion, built in the early 19th century.



The House has 39 scientific groups, which discuss most varied, vital scientific problems, with undisputed authorities in particular fields. There is also an amateur film studio, a symphony orchestra, and an art studio at the House. The tennis group, one of the many sports groups started here, has a membership of over 300, some of whom are well into their 80s. In winter, the House operates its own ski centre; it has also tourist centres in the Baltic republics, the Ukraine and the Caucasus.

The House is a collective member of the USSR-France Society, and sourses held on its premises devoted to French literature and art, invariably attract full houses.

A view of the Moscow House of Scientists. Academicians Nikolai Semyonov and Ivan Kannyants in between group sessions.

## NEW INHABITANTS OF THE TRANS-BAIKAL TAIGA

Siberian scientists are exploring the possibilities of rearing herds of horses in the Trans-Baikal taiga. In the region of the BAM railway. The first animals have already been brought from Yakutia and introduced into the

Bauntovsky teiga, in the north of Buryatia. It is not chance that the choice fell on horses, which do not require a lot of looking after and stand up well to the sharp changes in temperature typical

of the severe climate of the area. The many varieties of grass for which the Trans-Baikal taiga is famous will ensure a good food base for the horses. Yak-breeding centres are also being set up in the BAM zone.

## KARAKUM GAS

Construction work has started on a major gas extraction complex in the Turkmen SSR, based on the Dauletbek-Donmez gas deposit, in the south of the Karakum Desert.

The distribution lines of the first gas field are being laid and a settlement is being built. A site has been prepared for the construction of a plant for the pre-processing of gas. In 1983, it is hoped to obtain 8,000 million cubic metres of fuel.

Over the past 15 years Turkmenia has become a major gas producer in the Soviet Union. Today one ton every six cubic metres of gas, extracted in the country, comes from Turkmenia.

## RIVER FLOWS UP MOUNTAINS

The Kuro River has been provided with a second bed: it now flows through the pipes of a new pumping station which has gone into operation in Georgia to irrigate 400 hectares of mountainous lands.

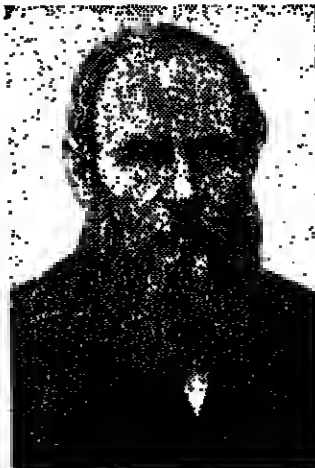
Large-scale construction of reservoirs and mechanical irrigation systems is taking place in Georgia, where the natural flow of rivers does not meet irrigation requirements. At present more than 60,000 hectares of fields, orchards and kitchen-gardens are irrigated solely by pumping stations. The Narekavsky and Kushiklavsky reservoirs, with a total capacity of about 11 million cubic metres, went into operation this year. Construction work has started on the Birkiansky reservoir in the east of the republic, which will irrigate nearly 140,000 hectares of vineyards in Kokheli.

All in all, the republic irrigates about 400,000 hectares. By the end of the year, their area will have been increased by another 6,000 hectares.

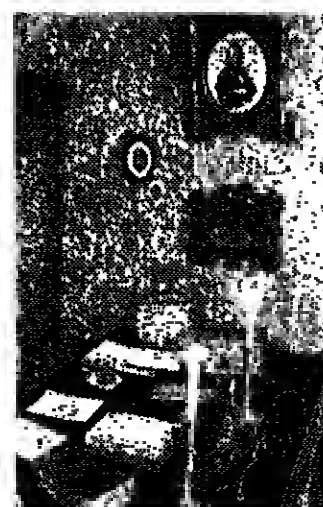
### Places to visit

On November 11, 1981, 160 years will have passed since the birth of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, the great Russian writer. "The man who epitomizes struggle", was how Leo Tolstoy described him: "a child of his age, a child of disbelief and doubt". Dostoyevsky was to write about himself. His novels and stories are read and re-read, and interest in them today is growing.

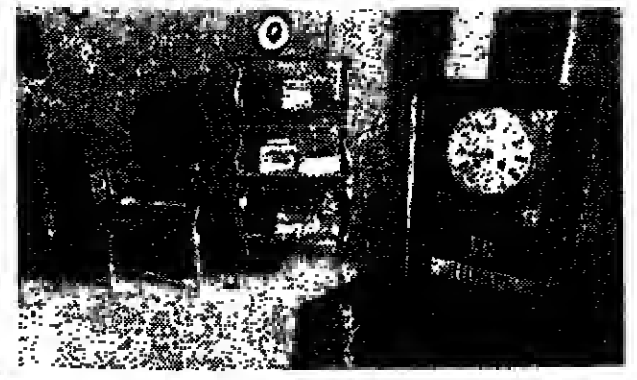
Dostoyevsky, who gave to his readers his vision of Petersburg which hardly has foreseen that people in the next (20th) century would walk through the streets of his city to the footsteps of his characters he created. Dostoyevsky's many homes



## Dostoyevsky places in Leningrad



In Leningrad (there are twenty of them) are carefully preserved. It was in this city, after all, that Dostoyevsky became world famous. It was also here that he experienced the despair of a prisoner condemned to death. A literary memorial museum has been founded in one of the houses Dostoyevsky lived in, at the corner of Kuznechny Lane and Dostoyevsky Street. Candles burn on the large table where he wrote some of the chapters of "The Brothers Karamazov" (middle photo). Here there is also an exhibition of Dostoyevsky's drawings, his pictures of the characters from "Crime and Punishment" and "The Idiot". The heads of the clock in the sitting-room point to the moment of his death (bottom photo).



### Science and technology

#### HOW TO IMPROVE ONE'S MEMORY

Scientists from the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Academy of Sciences maintain that traces of electrically-induced sleep can help to combat the phenomenon of overfatigue, deriving from the mounting flow of information to which such individual is subjected. The sedative properties of such sleep, which stimulates weak electric impulses affecting the brain have long been known. But how does it affect memory? To answer this question scientists staged an experiment, which consisted in getting a group of patients, in the 35 to 55 age range, both before and after sleep to memorize a dozen words at a time. Before the session, most of those taking part in the experiment remembered at best five out of 10 words they heard. But after several sessions of electrically-induced sleep, the number of words they were capable of memorizing noticeably increased. A considerable improvement was witnessed in the memory of all the patients.

#### CRYSTAL GENERATOR OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

Scientists at the Leningrad Institute of Engineering Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, have staged a series of experiments in order to try and transform solar energy into electricity by using original semiconductor photocells. This work should make it possible to bring nearer the time that our industrial power stations will be run on cheap solar energy.

Workers at the institute have devised photocells by coupling two materials in two single crystal—gallium arsenide and aluminium arsenide. As has been shown by experiment, they withstand a flow of light, concentrated by mirrors, and temperatures of up to 1,500 degrees, their efficiency reaching 25 per cent. In the near future, it may be possible to raise this rate even higher.

Today Leningrad scientists, together with colleagues from Uzbekistan, are working on the first solar power plant based on such photocells. A compact system, with mirrors from cheap metaloplastics is being created, capable of supplying energy for instruments, for the everyday needs of a geological expedition, for an automatic meteorological station, for a navigation beacon, or for water pumps of wells in southern pastures.

#### ARTIFICIAL OPAL

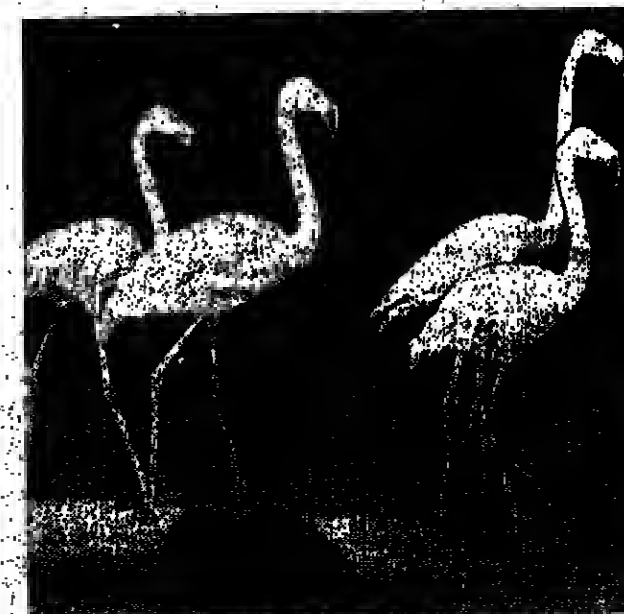
A jewellery factory in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, has started on the production of experimental samples of objects made from artificial opal, including rings and earrings in graceful silver settings of national design. Natural opal is an exceptionally rare stone. Opal deposits have been found in our country, but they are purely of minorological interest, while Australia is the only place in the world possessing commercial deposits of opal. It was scientists at the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who first worked out a technology for producing the artificial stone. They found out how to obtain synthetic opals closely resembling the natural stone in structure, chemical composition and in other physico-chemical and optical properties. Even an experienced jeweller cannot tell an artificial opal from a natural one.

## ASKANIA-NOVA

The research institute at Askania-Nova, involved in breeding animals for steppe regions is also reintroducing rare animals and birds to their previous habitats. One of the first aeries in the Red Data Book was the Przewalsky horse, which has adapted well to life in the nature reserve. The herd at Askania-Nova is now big enough to have made it possible to return several horses to their native Gobi preserve, in Mongolia.

The Askania-Nova nature reserve also acts as a home to Central Asian oases, to swans, flamingoes, mountain goats, steppe eagles, bison, etc.

Some of the residents at the Askania-Nova Nature Reserve. Mountain goats and flamingoes.



## THE FIR-TREE BREAKS INTO SONG

Pavlyukovich, an inhabitant of the Lvov village of Ternavka, in the Ukraine, has brought an old musical instrument back to life. He has reconstructed various versions of the tremblite, an instrument popular long ago with the dwellers of the Carpathian Mountains.

It took many years of research, listening to the stories of old-timers and hunting for the rare descriptions of the instrument to be found in literature, before Pavlyukovich was able

to resurrect it. The tremblite has to be made, as it was in days gone by, from a hundred-year-old fir-tree which has been struck by lightning and has grown up in the shade and out of the wind. Only a fir-tree which meets these requirements will "sing".

Under Pavlyukovich's leadership, a tremblite ensemble has been set up in Ternavka. It plays old tunes from shepherd folklores as well as more contemporary melodies.

## The Urals' oldest monument under restoration

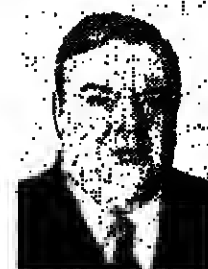
Restoration work has begun on the Kesen Mausoleum, one of the oldest architectural monuments in the Ural. We don't have a precise date for this 18-metre tower, not far from the town of Verkh, but it is generally believed to have been erected in the 14th century.

The first excavations, undertaken here at the end of the 19th

century, established that the tower had been used as a burial vault for a well-born woman. The date is the gold earrings and rings dug up by the archaeologists. The arched entrance to the mausoleum was decorated in various shades of blue, glazed tiles. Of particular interest are the details of ancient dress and arms recovered from the mausoleum.

### VIEWPOINT

## METRO IN THE NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD



The Metro has become the main form of passenger transport in major Soviet cities. Below, Boris SHELKOV, Deputy Minister of Railways, speaks about its prospects.

Today the total length of all Metro lines in this country amounts to 350 km; more than 11 million people travel by Metro every day. The Moscow Metro accounts for nearly 43 per cent of passenger traffic.

Each year, the Metro appears in new cities and the length of its lines increases. More than 100 km of new lines will be built in the next five years. In 1984, the Metro will go into operation in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia. Eight underground stations will be built on the first section of the line which will stretch for 8.6 km. A new Metro will be opened in Gorky in 1985 and in the same year, construction work will be completed on the first underground railway in Novosibirsk, Siberia.

The length of Metro lines is to increase to Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, Kharkov, Tashkent and Yerevan, while plans are under way for the Metro to Riga, Omsk, Rostov-on-Don, Almaty, Chelyabinsk and Perm.

By 1985, the total length of Metro lines will exceed 450 km and there will be over 300 stations.

The Moscow Metro is worth special mention. The initial 11 km line of the first Soviet Metro, built as per Soviet design, was opened on May 15, 1935. Today the Moscow Metro stretches for 185 km, and carries more than 6.5 million passengers per day. 29.4 km of new lines are to be built in the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985), and construction work will be completed on two major lines—the Serepukhovskaya and Zamoskvoretskaya — linking the new residential districts of Moscow with the city centre.

The new types of carriages that are being introduced on our Metro are made of aluminium alloy; they are distinguished for their speed (80 km per hour) and by their spacious interiors. By the end of the 1980s, the period, together with the introduction of the new carriages,

the Metro will also have a new type of carriage, which will be able to carry 1,000 passengers. This will be a further step towards the modernization of the Metro system.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### ENERGY IN THE CURRENT FIVE-YEAR PLAN

This country is to introduce structural changes in its fuel and energy production by increasing the share contributed by nuclear and hydroelectric power, by natural gas, and strip-mined coal, writes the VOPROSY EKONOMIKI magazine. As oil extraction continues to grow out will be used primarily as a raw material for the chemical industry rather than on energy fuel. Atomic energy will be increasingly utilized to provide heating for cities. To this purpose, it is planned to build combined nuclear, thermal and power stations and nuclear stations for heating. The eastern part of this country will play a much greater part in the extraction of fuel and in the generation of electricity produced from cheap coal and by hydroelectric projects. Coal from the open pits of the Ekibastuz (Kazakhstan), Kansk-Achinsk and Kuibyshev (Siberia) coal-fields will be used to fuel major thermal power stations to be built there, to supply energy to the Urals and to some parts of the European USSR. All this sets railway and pipeline transport with new important tasks. Particular importance is attached to the long-distance transmission of electric energy. In the 11th five-year plan, only nuclear stations and stations producing hot water will be built in the European areas of the USSR.

#### DOSTOYEVSKY CONTROVERSY

By UNESCO decision, 1981 was proclaimed the year of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, the 19th-century Russian writer.

Many works have been published recently in the West describing Dostoyevsky as a singer of chaos and originator of the literature of the absurd, writes the KOMMUNIST magazine. But, pessimism was in fact often to Dostoyevsky, the magazine argues, for he was a writer who had much hope in the future of Russia and of mankind and passionately sought out

ways leading to eventual "world harmony" and to the fraternity of peoples and nations.

Realizing that the terror of life which took in the European states over several centuries was profoundly wrong and, historically, inevitably led mankind in the bourgeois epoch to "alienation" and to the loss of the human element, Dostoyevsky stressed that no human can be dealt and indifferent to the sufferings of another. All things in the world, he claimed, are bound with a single chain, and the pain caused to one of its links is felt by the rest. From here is derived Dostoyevsky's polemic with the positivist idealistic view of the role of the "environment" which transfers the blame from man onto external "factors", and his opposition to the idea of man as being a powerless "nut" for "piano key" activated by someone else's hand, his appeal for a new "world harmony" on earth. The writer saw his responsibility as an artist and his duty to the present and future generations, stresses the magazine, in helping to "rehabilitate lost man" wriggling under the "yoke of circumstance and doldrums of centuries and social superstition".

#### TEENAGERS MUST BE RESPECTED

Modern teenagers, both boys and girls, growing up fast, are badly in need of social self-confidence. However, we adults, on our part, in a hurry to allow them to become independent, writes Vladimir Karavayev, director of a Moscow school, in PRAVDA. Self-confidence is essential, though it is hardly difficult for young people to acquire. It seems that everything changes at a school, except the status of the pupil. Let's compare a first-former and a school-leaver. The same notes in the daybook, the same summons to parents, the same obligatory hot breakfast. From parents to class the status of a pupil of school remains almost unchanged, in fact, one could even say that as a pupil grows, he becomes more dependent on his teachers. The condition of a school-leaver in this sense is unenviable.

I know that many people believe that present day pupils are too self-willed, as it is. The delinquent and

outrageous self-will of some teenagers and schools is a peculiar protest against their status of school, a form of self-assertion.

One of the first Soviet teachers Anton Makarenko stressed: one should be very demanding of a pupil, but also show as much respect for him as possible. This outstanding teacher respected those who normally are despised only with mistrust.

The following words sound as a pedagogical axiom: education without self-education is incomplete, while if a child is brought up without any self-involvement, the process will be an ineffective one. Training, education and upbringing mean the interaction of the teacher and pupil, of the child and adult. The teacher who fails to understand this won't succeed of his job.

#### THOUGHT IS CENTRAL TO SPORT PURSUIT

Lyudmila Pokhomova, the first Olympic figure skating dancing winner, discusses creative formation of a sportsman in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

In our pursuit of perfection it is very important, to my mind, she stresses, not to gravitate too much towards ballet, acrobatics, circus and variety show elements. True, we've got to make a new effort—but necessarily in the right direction. There are people who think it most important to surprise everyone with something new and spectacular. Well, one can surprise, one argues, for instance, by appearing dressed in a fanciful costume; one can also strike a spectacular pose. One can, in the first instance, think up a funny dance and keep audiences laughing their heads off for a full hour minutes. All this could remain in people's minds as just an episode, but much worse, it might be held up as a good example, and the blame for it would have to be shared by all of us—coaches, performers, and viewers. To surprise, she stresses, does not mean to win acceptance. A real creative search is always accompanied by thinking a lot of what to find and bequest to your successors. This is why I would like once again to emphasize the responsibility everyone of us has to bear, particularly the leaders, she concludes.



## PROFILES

## Gleb PANFILOV

Recently Moscow movie-houses have started showing Gleb Panfilov's new film, "Valentina", based on one of playwright Alexander Vampilov's best plays, "Last Summer in Chulimsk". The film probes into the intricacies of a woman's heart, more precisely into that of a young girl who passionately and loyally believes in good in the face of the pale and sultry surrounding her, and this despite the fact that the good was daily trampled into the ground. The girl is a waitress in a tiny provincial inn-house. This is quite in line with the sort of characters Panfilov has chosen as leads in his previous films.

Among his earlier works are the trilogy, "No Way Through the Fire", "The Beginning", and "I Ask for the Floor".

On leaving school, Panfilov entered a chemical engineering institute in the Urals; he then went to work in a factory, was a Komsomol leader, and finally, took up amateur filming. This brought him to the cameramen's faculty of the Institute for Cinematography and finally to the Courses in Advanced Directing. All this in varying degrees contributed to moulding him as a director. The stylistics of his films—forceful, constructive and alien not only to trifles but to all decoration of the simplest kind—reveal the sober analytical mind of a practical man, as well as his drive and vigor. But Panfilov's career might well have taken other turns... had not two happy encounters come his way—with film scenarist Yevgeny Gabbilovich and actress Irina Churikova. In the case of the latter, however, it could be said to be a two-way process; for had it not been for Panfilov the chances are we would have never known the true range of talent hidden in an actress who, up to then, had been filmed mostly in eccentric, incidental parts. Panfilov managed to discover personally, talent and passion in an ungaily, rather awkward actress whose life had not been easy, and forcefully bring them to our attention, in fact all three of his films seek to drive it home to us that talent can be discovered under a most unlikely exterior, and that quite often people are not kind or attentive enough to bring it to life. Very possibly this conclusion has been heard before, but the combined talents of Panfilov and Churikova has imparted to it the originality of Columbus' discovery. Remember the immensely talented, whimsical and leapt actress in the first years of



the revolution, with everyone, including herself, unaware of her inherent capabilities ("No Way Through the Fire"). "The Beginning", which is an almost literal reconstruction of the way Panfilov and Churikova met, is a credit to the director who first saw the actress playing Baba-Yaga in an amateur theatre and became convinced that this factory girl would make an excellent Joan of Arc. In the film "I Ask for the Floor" Churikova plays the part of an ordinary young woman, turned city mayor, who has to prove her ability and therefore her right to lead people.

Originality, maximalism and zeal is what unites the heroes of these three tragic comedies. The director insists that it is precisely these traits which lie at the root of the contemporary Russian popular character and in his work he subjects it, in all its derivatives, both "positive" and "negative", to objective analysis.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## Our first sound cinema is 50 years old

"Udarnik", country's first sound cinema theatre, was opened 50 years ago to Moscow to mark the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution. On that evening of November 7, 1931, it showed a new sound film, "Golden Mousetails", by Sergei Yulkevich.

Many important films premieres have taken place at the "Udarnik" cinema: "Chapayev", "Lenin in October", the trilogy about Maxim, "Member of the Government", "Baltic Deputy", "The Great Citizen", "Valery

Chkalov" and "Alexander Nevsky". Today, the "Udarnik" is the leading cinema in the country.

"Udarnik" audiences was the first to see Soviet musical comedies, for instance, "Jolly Fellows", "The Circus", "Se, my Volga", "The Spig", "The Udalnik" remains up to this day the favourite cinema with many thousands of Muscovites. It continues to arrange get-togethers with film workers, film premieres, and weeks of foreign films.

## Soviet-Indian documentary on Nehru

Next May, work will begin on a joint Soviet-Indian documentary about India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Agreement to make the film was reached during a visit paid to India by a delegation of Soviet film-makers. In February, a group of Indian film-makers are to come to the Soviet Union to

finalize arrangements for the film.

The Soviet side is making preparations for this new joint Soviet-Indian production. Nehru did much to strengthen Soviet-Indian friendship, and a film about him, therefore, will be a major event in the cultural relations between the two countries.



The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre has given its first-night performance of one-act plays, "The Seven Deadly Sins" (based on Brecht) and "The Operetta Hour, or Jacques Offenbach and the Others". This is a coproduction to which the theatre's actors led by Boris Pokrovsky, and students of the State Institute for Dramatic Art are taking part.

Photo by Mikhail Strizhev

KIEV CONSERVATOIRE  
REVIVES 18th-CENTURY CLASSIC

The Kiev Conservatoire has revived a sonata for violin and cello by the 18th-century Russian composer, Maxim Berezovsky.

The manuscript, containing the score for the sonata was discovered in the music section of the National Library in Paris. The inscription on the title page says that it was composed in 1772, in the town of Pskov. By this date, Berezovsky, who had been sent to Italy to perfect his mastery of music, had become

an Academician at Bologna University.

Of all the music written by this talented composer, only a few compositions have come down to us. These include a choral concerto "Do Not Leave Me in Old Age", which is now performed by many choirs in our country, the opera "Demofonte" and several choral works. Today, fans of ancient music can hear the earliest known pieces of Russian instrumental music.

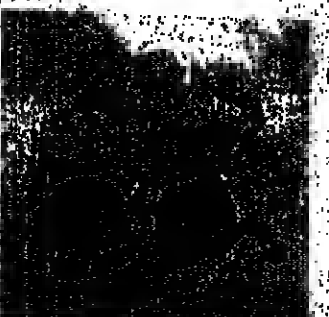
## Exhibition of painting from Bulgaria

An exhibition of works by contemporary Bulgarian painters and carvers is on view at the Central Artists' Club on 14/10 Krymskaya Embankment, in Moscow. On display are 88 works by 44 painters belonging to different generations and schools.

The subject-matter ranges from paintings based on folklore motifs and historical works to works depicting modern Bulgaria and her people. Landscapes and cityscapes predominate.

Aleksandr Zvezdov, "October 1917".

Gordana Mihaila, "Fragrance of Eternity".

MUSIC  
LIBRARY  
IN ROSSI  
STREET

Tchaikovsky's original score for the "The Queen of Spades" is enough to make the music library in Rossi Street in Leningrad, world famous. However, Tchaikovsky's autograph is far from being the only valuable manuscript kept in the archives of the central music library of the Kiev Opera and Ballet Theatre. In addition to the music for all the operas, ballets, and vaudevilles ever staged in Russia, it has thousands of invaluable documents in its collections recreating the historical development of Russian and world music.

Dozens of music critics from abroad have researched at the library. Thus, S. Caldwell (USA), conductor of the Boston opera orchestra, studied the history of the first production of "Boris Godunov" in Leningrad and, as a token of her gratitude, she presented to the library a facsimile copy of Mozart's score for "Don Giovanni". The British musicologist, M. Robinson, working on the scores of Pajstello here. While Yuri Grigorovich, chief choreographer of the Bolshoi in Moscow, made use of the score of Shostakovich's ballet "The Golden Age", which is kept in this library, for his new production.

The oldest scores in the library, which are descended from the State Library of the Imperial Palace, are 200 years old.

## WHAT'S ON!

November 10-13

## THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses (Kremle). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 10—Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet), 11—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 10—Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera), 11—Khrennikov, "Ballet of a Hussar" (ballet), 12—Dobrynia: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (opera), 13—Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet).

Shtetlitsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 11—Shostakovich, "Katerina Ismailova" (opera), 12—"Imagery and Sound" one-act ballets: Mozart, "Symphony of Youth", Schubert, "Evelegy Dances", Strauss, "Strepteliana", 13—Orlenbach, "La Bella Héléna" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 10—Kajman, "La Violette de Mohlberrita", 12—Zhurbin, "Panglopie", 13—Ziv, "Meteora Actors".

Roman Gypsy Theatre (32/2 Leningradsky Prospekt). 10—Tobolski, "Brother", 11—Khrestalov, "Flea, Blood", 13—Khrestalov, "Cherry Blossom".

Ohrastov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Sennaya St.). 11—"The Iyochaya St.", 12—"The Princess and the Echo", 13—"Shook, 'Divine Comedy', 13—"Aio Unusual Concert".

## FILMS

The Flood (Belarusian USSR).

A film which speaks of to us just why we need to care for our land and protect Nature.

Cinema "Brest" (21 Yartsevskaya St.). Metro Molodyozhnyy (Tajikfilm, USSR).

A psychological drama about family life.

Cinema "Tajikistan" (6 Shostakovichskaya St.). Metro Molodyozhnyy (Tajikfilm, USSR).

Important  
gas-pipes deal

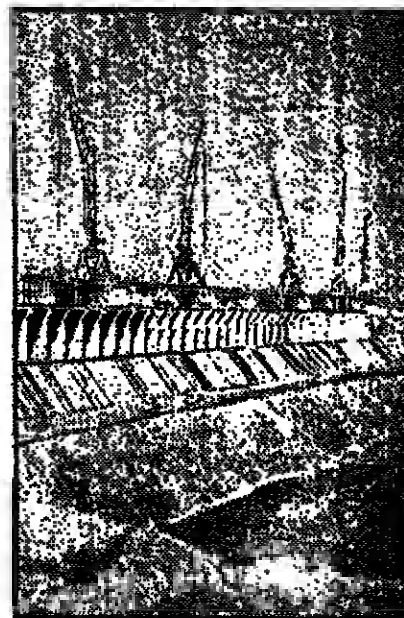
A Soviet-West German colloquium on the theme "The Present Condition of and Prospects for the Development of Relations between the USSR and West Germany" has recently been held in Kiev. Wolfgang Mischnick, Chairman of the Soviet Union of the Free Democratic Party of West Germany, took part.

Bilateral relations between our two countries have become more intensive over the past 12 years, Mischnick said. Whereas before West Germany and the Soviet Union merely consisted to many spheres, today they cooperate closely with each other. In the sphere of trade and economic relations, for example, the Soviet Union has placed big orders with West Germany, while iron-and-steel plants have been constructed in your country. A major gas-pipes deal is soon to be concluded. All the above form part of the mutually advantageous contacts existing between our two countries.

We hope that Leonid Brezhnev's visit to our country will strengthen bilateral ties, and will have a favourable influence on East-West relations as a whole. The fact that the leading politicians of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union are to meet again after a comparatively short period of time, shows that we are striving, in the face of complicated political developments in the world, to strengthen trust and avoid mistrust via a direct exchange of views.

Soyuzpushnina  
celebrates its 50th anniversary

VJO Soyuzpushnina, the Soviet fur-trading firm, has celebrated its 50th anniversary. The firm's general director, Viktor Ivanov, said that over the last twenty years Soyuzpushnina's trade turnover has increased by seven times. Among its permanent



Brazil is taking steps to expand its power industry. With technical assistance from the USSR, a powerful Sobradinho hydroelectric station is being built in the north-east of the country, with its six power units designed to have a capacity of a million or so kilowatts. Brazilian specialists note the high quality of the hydro-power equipment delivered from the Soviet Union.

REYNOLDS  
TOBACCO IN MOSCOW

The American firm of Reynolds Tobacco Inc. with assistance from VJO Vneshtorgreklam recently presented its products to Moscow. Representatives of Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations were invited to the company's Winston and Camel brands of cigarettes.

The firm's regional director, Bruce Kolemman, told an "MNI" correspondent that this was the third time that Reynolds had displayed its wares in Moscow. He added that such displays contributed in no small way to the popularity of the firm's cigarettes on the Soviet market. Reynolds Tobacco are sold in all European socialist countries. Winston and Camel cigarettes

are made in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and the GDR on licence from the firm.

Under an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation with the USSR, a joint experiment has been carried out since 1975 of growing American varieties of tobacco, for instance, Virginian tobacco, in the Krasnodar Territory in southern Russia.

Reynolds Industries, of which Reynolds Tobacco is a subsidiary, is also prepared to explore possibilities of cooperating with Soviet organizations in the development of energy resources, food production, transport and packaging.

Bobtrade displays  
consumer goods

Assisted by VJO Exponent, the Greek firm of Bobtrade has held a selection exhibition of consumer goods in Moscow. It displayed samples of ready-made women's and men's clothing, underwear, linen, knitwear, and various forms of soft drinks.

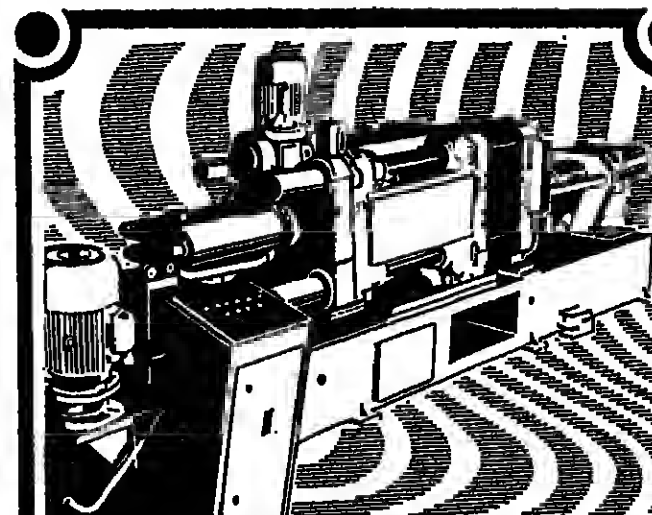
Bobtrade set up contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations in 1979 when it held its first exhibition in the USSR. In the two years that have passed since then, it has sold to the Soviet Union a total of nearly 11 million dollars worth of consumer goods, mainly off-the-peg clothes.

On the Soviet market, Bobtrade represents the interests of the Greek consortium of Garmal (21 firms), and the firms of Gavi, Mithopoulos and others.

Intourist  
news

Not long ago, the World Tourism Organization held the Fourth Session of its General Assembly in Rome. It was attended by delegates from 88 countries and observers from 30 travel agents and companies and from several international organizations.

The session was presided over by N. Signorello, the Italian Minister of Tourism and Culture. Delegates discussed the Secretary General's report on the Organization's activities over the past two years, approved the programme of action and budget for 1982-1983, and examined the results of the World Tourism Conference, held in Manila in 1980. They also elected members to the

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© The session of the Joint Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Iraqi Republic has ended in Baghdad. The protocols of the session envisage the development of cooperation in trade, transport, power engineering, the oil and gas industry, agriculture, irrigation, science and technology.

© Talks have been held in Moscow between Semyon Stachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and al-Bahr, Minister of State and Head of Oil and Mineral Wealth Foundation of the Yemen Arab Republic.

© In the Mongolian town of Erdental, the first section of a carpet-making combine, which is to produce 650 thousand square metres of carpeting a year, has gone into operation. When this enterprise, built with Soviet assistance, gets into full gear, the annual production of carpeting

will amount to twice this figure.

© N. Palofchev, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, met in Moscow with Minister O. J. Melilla, Vice-Chairman of the standing Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish commission for economic cooperation and Chairman of Enso-Guttsall and Velmet companies. Soviet-Finnish trade, economic cooperation and the forthcoming session of the commission were discussed.

FINNISH FIRM  
HOLDS SYMPOSIUM

A symposium for Soviet specialists has been held in Moscow by the Finnish firm of Rosenlew, sponsored by the Moscow branch of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The use of advanced technologies in different industries was discussed, including Rosenlew's evaporation and crystallization technology intended for the manufacturing of artificial fibres. Finnish specialists delivered a report on the utilization of exhaust gases in engineering.

## ROME MEETING TOTS UP RESULTS

Executive Council, and discussed a number of administrative, financial and legal matters. Delegates approved WTO activities over the course of the 1980 World Tourism Conference in Manila and voted that approval for the Copenhagen Declaration on the Initiative of the Mexican government. It was decided that members of the 1980 World Tourism Conference will hold their next biennial meeting in August in August, 1981, to discuss the implementation of the provisions of the Manila Declaration and to draw up a plan for the further implementation of its decisions and recommendations.

this aim. The Soviet appeal was supported by many other delegates.

Most speakers praised WTO's very effective contribution towards the success of the 1980 World Tourism Conference in Manila and voted that approval for the Copenhagen Declaration on the Initiative of the Mexican government. It was decided that members of the 1980 World Tourism Conference will hold their next biennial meeting in August in August, 1981, to discuss the implementation of the provisions of the Manila Declaration and to draw up a plan for the further implementation of its decisions and recommendations.